

4 O'CLOCK P. M.
CITY EDITION
TWENTY PAGES

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

THE
WEATHER

Tonight and Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.



NO HOPE LEFT OF AMICABLE SETTLEMENT WITH HUERTA

Provisional President Unconvinced That He Must Accede to American Demand—Extreme Doubt of Renewal of Negotiations With U. S.—Claim Carranza's Attitude Bolsters Him Up.

NEW MEXICAN CONGRESS CONVENES

Official Circles Predict Withdrawal of American Embassy—Rumors of Landing U. S. Marines as Protest Against Dictator's Defiance of Washington Government.

Mexico City, Nov. 15.—In view of Venustiano Carranza's repudiation of any form of mediation by the United States, Provisional President Huerta can do no more than join him in his expression of patriotic sentiment and maintain unaltered his dignified attitude toward Washington.

This statement was made at the National Palace today. This declaration appears to cast extreme doubt on any renewal of the negotiations between Mexico and the United States, according to the view taken by well informed persons here. They declare that it tends to substantiate the belief that no hope is left of an amicable adjustment.

No More at Embassy.

No indication had been given at the United States embassy up till 10 o'clock this morning that General Huerta had manifested any desire to accede to the American demands relative to the Mexican congress, on which it was reported the time limit was to expire at noon today. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American chargé d'affaires, however, that any time limit had been fixed.

There was every indication that the new elected Mexican congressmen would meet for purposes of organization at the hour specified, although rumors were current that a counter order would be issued by the provisional president at the last moment.

General Huerta is said to be yet unconvinced of the advisability of resigning and it is suggested here that Venustiano Carranza's refusal of the propositions made to him by William Bayard Hale, personal representative of President Wilson, has had the effect of bolstering him up in his policy.

Carranza Repudiates Mediation.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The statement from President Huerta that he joined General Carranza in repudiating mediation in any form by the United States was read to Secretary Bryan but he made no comment. White House officials likewise were informed but were equally reticent.

The position that has hitherto been taken on the repudiation or mediation by Carranza is that this government neither offered nor intended to offer mediation.

New Congress Meets.

Mexico City, Nov. 15.—Senators and deputies elected recently to form the new congress in place of that dissolved by Provisional President Huerta met at 3 o'clock this afternoon in their respective houses to choose temporary speakers.

Early today President Huerta had given no indication that he intended to alter his program to comply with the demands made by John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson, that he prevent the organization of the new congress.

It would be no surprise in official circles here if the American embassy were withdrawn. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, chargé d'affaires, received a communication from the state department at Washington last night which, it is believed, contained instructions governing his action.

Unless the present plan is abandoned by President Huerta within the next few hours, the men chosen to replace those senators and deputies now prisoners in the penitentiary, will assemble for a preliminary meeting with Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of the interior, as acting secretary chairman. Ordinarily this post would fall to some member of the previous congress.

Today's sessions are expected to be confined to the formality of selecting temporary officers. Monday is the day fixed for both houses to meet and revise the credentials of their members. This business probably will occupy two days at the most. Since few contests are expected, the temporary organization should be effected in this time. Official returns of the recent election show that all deputies and senators had been elected unanimously.

Both Houses to Elect Officers.

On Wednesday both houses of congress are expected to elect their permanent officers and appoint committees to notify President Huerta and the supreme court of the formal opening of congress. The first regular session for the transaction of business is due to occur the afternoon of November 20. On that day, it is anticipated that President Huerta will personally deliver his message, reviewing the events since the dissolution of the previous congress.

Rumors heard yesterday circulated with additional persistence today that the American embassy will be withdrawn on Monday or earlier. Mr. Lind is credited with the authorship of these rumors and with the additional statement that marines are to be landed as a protest against President Huerta's defiance of the Washington government. In that event, it is probable that Vera Cruz will be occupied by the federal army.

ment army commander at Vera Cruz has been instructed in such an event, to make no opposition but to withdraw his force to some point nearer the capital and there await instructions.

Endeavors to Recall Lind.

Manuel Garza Aldape, it was reported today is still making efforts through the American embassy to gain some modification of Mr. Lind's last statement to President Huerta. He is said to have been in communication with Charge O'Shaughnessy last midnight.

It is not improbable that there will be an eleventh hour alteration of the government's plan with reference to the meeting of congress today since it is not regarded as probable that Washington will recede from the stand announced by Mr. Lind that congress shall not meet as ordered by President Huerta.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Washington today awaited dispatches from Charge O'Shaughnessy, as to the effect of instructions sent him late last night by Secretary Bryan, informing counsellors of Huerta, who have displayed an anxiety to reopen negotiations, on just what conditions the United States would assent to further parleys.

As the new Mexican congress, which the United States has refused to recognize as legally chosen, was convened by official order today, it was expected here that definite developments in the situation would materialize.

Officials are confident that Huerta now realizes that not only is the United States earnest in its intentions to oust him and may accomplish his elimination by lifting the embargo on arms, but also that Great Britain as well as the other foreign powers have assumed more than a passive attitude of acquiescence in the American policy.

The fact that Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, is communicating to Huerta intimations of a strong character that he must eliminate himself in accordance with American contention, is said to be the development on which the situation has turned within the last two days.

The rebel capture of Juarez, an important port through which munitions of war might be provided for a vigorous campaign on Chihuahua and the large cities to the south, is expected to have considerable effect in Mexico City.

HUERTA'S MESSAGE AMUSES CARRANZA

Nogales, Sonora, Nov. 15.—General Carranza's smile at the reported broadening of his troops today broadened to a grin when he read General Huerta's message in reference to the insurgent leader's stand regarding his resignation of the internal affairs of Mexico.

"Let him say what he likes," said Carranza. The insurgent received the message in his quarters at the municipal palace where he remained during the morning.

Carranza saw no callers in his reception room in the customs house this morning as had been his custom. There was no explanation for this change in his routine except that he was devoting all his time to receiving messages from troops in the field.

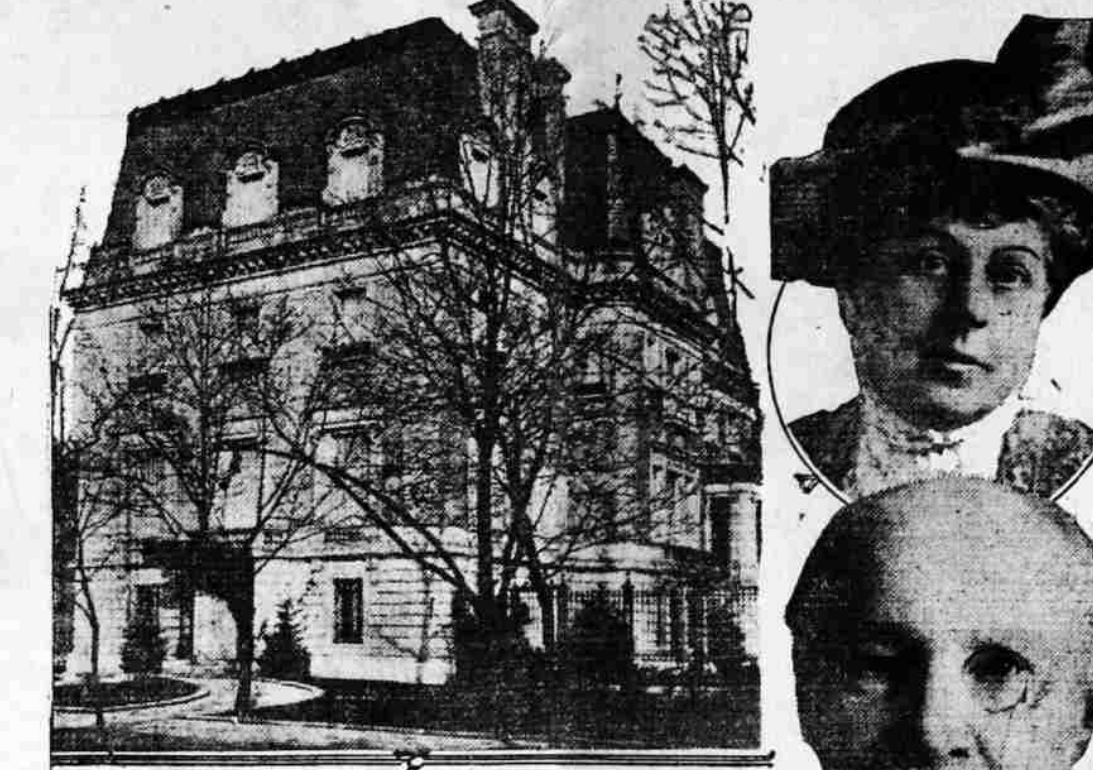
CELEBRATING THEIR SILVER WEDDING

EX-GRAND VIZER REPORTED DEAD

Rome, Nov. 15.—Kamil Pasha, formerly grand vizier of Turkey, who has held many high positions in the Ottoman government, is reported to have died at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus, according to dispatches received here today.

The aged statesman fell from power in February, 1907, when he incurred the enmity of the Young Turks party. Later he took a leading part in the negotiations to end the Balkan war, having again assumed the office of grand vizier.

RUSSIA BUYS FINE HOME FOR ITS AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON



New Russian embassy in Washington; Ambassador Bakhmeteff and wife.

The Washington residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond has just been sold to the Russian government for its embassy, and will be occupied soon by the Russian representative to this country, George Bakhmeteff. The house was built for Mrs. George Pullman, widow of the car builder, but has never been occupied. Mrs. Pullman sold it to the Hammonds, but they never lived there because soon after they bought the property it became known that the Russian government might purchase it. The price paid for the place is said to be \$500,000.

REBELS CAPTURE CIUDAD JUAREZ

Generals Surround Town in Early Morning and Assault Federal Troop.

FIGHT TWO HOURS

Cleverest Strategy in History of Mexico—Three Americans Killed.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 15.—Two thousand Constitutionalists under the personal command of Pancho Villa, this morning at 2 o'clock, attacked and took possession of Juarez. The battle lasted but a short time when the rebels were in complete possession.

Protection to Americans is promised by General Villa and he expressed sorrow for the death of the one American victim of the fighting, Charley Seggerman, an El Paso automobilist, who was killed in his automobile in the streets of Juarez during the fighting.

Rebel Headquarters at Juarez.

Villa has sent south for additional troops and will make his headquarters at Juarez. It is possible that General Venustiano Carranza, recognized leader of the Constitutionalists, will remove his headquarters to Juarez, as it is the largest and most important border point in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

At 11 o'clock today everything was absolutely quiet in Juarez and the Constitutionalists were preserving the best of order. At that hour, General Villa declared that his loss in taking the town had been but five men. He believed the federalists had lost twenty or twenty-five men.

General Francisco Castro, who commanded the federal garrison, is missing. His body has not been identified among the dead.

A request was made on El Paso to furnish surgeons to attend the wounded. But Mayor C. E. Kelly of El Paso declined to permit them to cross over the line, according to Dr. R. L. Ramsey.

No traffic is being permitted between the two cities and the international street car line is not in operation. Only persons with military passes are being allowed to cross to the Mexican city.

El Paso, Nov. 15.—Ciudad Juarez, an important northern port of entry in Mexico, was captured by Constitutionalists under General Pancho Villa and Maclovio Herrera early today with small loss on their side.

The occupation of Juarez by rebels began at 2:30 o'clock, after the men under Villa and Herrera had reached the town in trains thought to be carrying federal soldiers to thearrison. The rebels detained, undisciplined, placed their artillery and had everything in readiness for battle before the word was given to fire on the federal garrison. At the first volley, the astounded government troops were assembled and returned the fire, engaging in battle which lasted for two hours.

Bullets fell thick in El Paso, and all the residents here were awakened by the sound of heavy artillery firing. Americans were kept from the danger zone by the detachment of United States Fifteenth cavalry on patrol duty here under Major R. E. L. Mitchell, and so far as is known early today, no Americans were wounded, though houses and buildings were hit for many shots.

Formal Surrender Made.

The formal surrender of the city to the Constitutionalists was at five o'clock when the federal commander

threw himself and his soldiers upon the mercy of the victorious rebels. Immediately bands began playing on the streets, and the town rang with "Vivas" for the conquerors.

It was by one of the cleverest strategies in the history of Mexico that Juarez was taken. General Villa, with General Herrera, were at Chihuahua City Thursday, reported to be attacking that town. Federal troops were rushed to the reinforcement of the Chihuahua garrison, but Villa never really pushed his attack there. By prearrangement, trains were made ready to convey his army into Juarez last night, while all federal officers in northern Mexico believed him to be exerting every energy to take the town of Chihuahua. Leaving a small force of men there, he took more than 7000 of his troops on board the trains which reached Juarez at the time a federal troop train was expected. Not once was he challenged by federalists who little dreamed that rebels were within a hundred miles or more.

Concerted Attack Made.

Under cover of darkness, the rebels surrounded the town on all sides save the river front—that next to the American border—and concerted attack was made, with the artillery doing much of the work. The federalists were so completely demoralized by the suddenness and unexpectedness of the attack that they offered no serious resistance.

Refugees from Juarez began to flee over the international bridge into El Paso soon after the firing began, though the exodus was much smaller than at other times when the city faced an attack. Many citizens in Juarez were unable to reach the safety of the American side because of the suddenness of attack, and because to traverse the streets after the battle had begun would have been disastrous.

Border Strictly Guarded.

Newspaper men were not allowed to cross into Mexico this morning. Both Mexican rebel soldiers and United States cavalry refused to allow any person to go into Mexico, though all who sought refuge from the city were permitted to cross into the United States.

Hundreds of people of El Paso gathered at safe distances from the fighting to watch the progress of the night battle. Many of them were on the Pioneer Plaza, near the postoffice. As one stake in the battle butlers struck buildings around the plaza, and created a small panic among the on-lookers. Splinters from broken window panes showered upon them.

Three Americans Killed.

Three Americans were killed during the fighting in Juarez, according to reports received here at 8 o'clock. One was Charley Seggerman, an automobile man of El Paso. He was killed in his car. Two other Americans, who had not been identified, were killed in a raid on a gambling house.

Fighting was resumed at 7 o'clock near the Juarez race track and for half an hour fleeing federalists engaged constitutionalists who were pursuing them.

Early today General Francisco Castro, commander of the federal garrison at Juarez, was missing. Despite the earlier report that he had been shot, he was not found among the dead or wounded and rebels expressed the belief that he had escaped from the city.

Major Cervero Maresca, commanding the Constitutional detachment guarding the international bridge, placed the total number killed in Juarez at twenty-one, fifteen federalists and four Constitutionalists. Three thousand Constitutional troops participated in the capture. A troop train was made ready early today to be sent to San Antonio in the 3000 or more Constitutionalists who stopped there.

Just before daylight this morning, Lieutenant Carlos Velasquez, member of the Mexican federal artillery in Juarez, a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, made a dash across one of the



international bridges for El Paso. Immediately there was a fusillade of shots from the rebel guards, and bullets fell among the United States soldiers on the American side of the river.

Firing Across Bridge.

American soldiers rushed towards the river as if to return the fire and the rebel officer in command threw up his hands as a sign that the firing had ceased and immediately sent an apology. Major R. E. L. Mitchell commanding the American troops, sent Deputy United States Marshal Charles Moore over the bridge to tell the rebel officer that under no circumstances were his men to shoot again towards American territory.

The lieutenant having succeeded in reaching American soil, fell at the feet of the American officers, wounded in the leg. He was sent to the El Paso police station.

General Pancho Villa said this morning after the battle:

"The reason I took Juarez was because the five days of fighting at Chihuahua had depleted my supply of ammunition and I wanted to replenish it. My men captured 95,000 rounds of ammunition, two field pieces and two machine guns. Less than a third of my army took part in this capture. I have 7000 men altogether and only 2000 are here with me."

"If the federalists at Chihuahua decided to follow me and try to recapture the town, I will go out to meet them, so that no battle will be fought within range of El Paso."

Pancho Villa received an Associated Press correspondent in Juarez at 10 o'clock and said that he was very sorry that an American had been killed in the attack on Juarez and said he had no idea how it happened.

He said he wished to assure Americans that they would be given every protection in Juarez while he had the city.

The body of General Francisco Castro, who commanded the federal garrison when the town was attacked, had not been found up to 11 o'clock, and he is believed to have escaped to the hills with some of his men.

A man believed to be General Francisco Castro, commanding to federal garrison of Juarez previous to the attack, was arrested in El Paso at noon today. He was in civilian clothing. He gave the name of Colonel Antonio Goben, but the police said they are positive that he is General Castro.

DIVER REACHES MYSTERY SHIP

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 15.—One of the strangest mysteries in connection with the destruction of vessels and men on the Great Lakes by last Saturday's storm was solved today when William Baker, a diver, identified the overturned vessel in Lake Huron, thirteen miles northeast of this port, as the Charles S. Price of Cleveland.

The Price is said to have carried a crew of 25. All of the crew are believed to have been lost.

It is thought that the wrecking of the Price and Regina must have been in the same locality. The diver, however, found no evidence of another submerged vessel beside the Price. The opinion that the two steamers went down near each other is borne out by the fact that a body from the Price was found wearing a Regina life belt.

The identification of the "mystery ship" makes it certain that the boats claimed by the John A. McGean, Charles S. Price, James S. Carruthers, Regina, Wexford, Argus, Hydrex and Isaac M. Scott, involving a death loss of approximately 195.

STEAMER BURNS IN MID-OCEAN YALE GAME ENDS IN TIE SCORE

Cunard Liner Goes to Rescue of Spanish Vessel and Takes Passengers Aboard.

New York, Nov. 15.—A message from Bermuda to the Cunard liner this afternoon said that the Pannonia reported by wireless that she was rescuing to Bermuda the Spanish steamer Balmes, which was on fire, and in a sinking condition.

The cablegram follows:

"Pannonia reports by wireless rescuing to Bermuda Spanish steamer Balmes, cargo cotton and rum, on fire in critical condition. All Balmes' passengers, 103, on Pannonia, all well. Position about 600 miles east of Bermuda. We will keep you fully posted. (Signed) 'JAMES.'"

"Lloyd's Agents."

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Meagre wireless dispatches received today told of the rescue at sea of 103 passengers from the burning Spanish steamship, Balmes, by the Cunard liner Pannonia. Though fire was still raging today the Balmes' crew of 55 were presumably sticking by their vessel, which conveyed by the Pannonia was making for Bermuda which point should be made some time Monday.

Where, how or when the fire broke out on the Balmes was not disclosed in the preliminary wireless messages. She was eastward bound for Spain with a highly inflammable cargo of cotton and rum when the Cunard liner bound hither from the Mediterranean came to her rescue. This must have been some time after 7 p. m. of Wednesday last for at that time the Pannonia reported that she was 1100 miles east of Ambrose light, but made no mention of the Balmes.

The Balmes is a comparatively small vessel of Spanish ownership and rated as a freighter. The Pannonia is one of the slower boats of the Cunard line, making something less than 200 miles a day. She was built in 1904, has a gross tonnage of 9551 and is 480 feet long.

Steam Collier Lost.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The steam collier, Bridgeport, sailing from Sydney, Cape Breton, with a crew of 42, and a cargo of 10,000 tons of coal, has been lost and probably all aboard have perished, according to an official announcement made today by the Dominion Coal company, which chartered the vessel.

Wreckage found on the shores of Bird Rock Island, in the St. Lawrence river, told the story of the tragedy.

SEVEN-STORY BUILDING FALLS

Fourteen Men Carried Down in Collapse—Roar Heard for Blocks.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 15.—With a roar that was heard for blocks, the rear forty feet of a seven-story building nearing completion, collapsed at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon carrying with it fourteen men who were working on the concrete roof slab. Four have been taken from the ruins, severely injured, and the others are believed to be buried under a huge mass of concrete, fire tile and twisted steel used in the construction among the missing is William Lowe, superintendent of construction of Waterloo, Iowa.

With thousands of spectators looking on, men are working tonight with axes and shovels and a big steam derrick to reach the bodies in the wreckage.

Up to 8 o'clock none of the bodies had been recovered. The four men taken from the ruins were located just after the building fell. They were pinned fast in the debris but not buried and their cries attracted the rescuers.

The building was being erected for Lyman Brothers company, wholesale milliners. The concrete for the seventh floor was poured two weeks ago and the roof slab over the remaining portion of the building had just been put in place. A portion of the roof slab gave way and fell to the floor below where the men were working. The floor gave way under the weight as the floor fell beneath the steel and concrete falling into a huge pile in the basement.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEW YORK MARKET

New York, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Mexican situation was the predominant influence of the week in the stock market. Price movements were varied and although considerable activity was shown at times the market moved up or down with equal facility and developed no well sustained trend.

The liquidation of various standard investment issues exercised a disturbing effect at times. Award of an increase in wages to conductors, and trainmen on eastern railroads failed to depress railroad stocks, in view of the general expectations of such an advance.

The continued recession in the steel trade was an important bearish influence. In the money market there was an easier tendency.

Second Yale-Princeton Contest in Two Years to Close Even.

TIGERS FAVORITES

Punting Duel Between Law and Knowles Feature of Big Fight.

Yale Field, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15.—For the second time in two years the Yale-Princeton game ended in a tie score, in which goal kicking was the feature. Yale scored their three points on a 30-yard kick by Guernsey in the second period.

In the third period, Captain Baker saved Princeton from defeat by dropping a pretty goal from the field from the 32-yard line. As Princeton was a pronounced favorite before the game the contest was more satisfactory from a Yale standpoint than from the opponents' and gave the Blues plenty of encouragement for next Saturday's contest against Harvard. Throughout the contest, Yale was much superior to Princeton in the rushing game and three times missed goals from the field by a few yards.

Only once during the game was Princeton within 25 yards of the Yale goal line and there a forward pass was intercepted.

The punting duel between Law of Princeton and Knowles of Yale, who was afterward relieved by Guernsey, was about even. There were few muffs and nearly all of these were in the Yale backfield.

FINAL GAME WITH THE ALL-BLACKS

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 15.—The final game of the rugby football season in California was played today on California Field here, the New Zealand All Blacks winding up their victorious American invasion against an All-American fifteen selected by California Rugby union from the college and club teams of the state. There was little hope among American enthusiasts for victory for their side, but the team expected to make a fine showing. They were forced to depend on individual play as they had no opportunity to play together before. The team work of the All-Blacks was expected to give them the game, completing a perfect score of victories for their tour.

Immediately after the game the New Zealanders were to sail for British Columbia for a series against Canadian teams.

New York, Nov. 15.—Final: Dartmouth 10, Carleton Indians 35.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15.—Final: Harvard 37, Brown 0.

Ithaca, Nov. 15.—Final: Cornell 10, Lafayette 3.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—Final: W. & J. 19, University of Pittsburg 6.

Annapolis, Nov. 15.—Final: Navy 10, Penn State 0.

Columbus, O., Nov. 15.—Final: Ohio State 18, Case 0.

Urbana, Nov. 15.—Final: Purdue 9, Illinois 0.

Final: Chicago 13, Minnesota 7. Final: Michigan 13, Pennsylvania 9.

PEACE PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

Houston, Texas, Nov. 15.—One of two peace proposals aimed to settle the Southern Pacific railroad strike was refused by labor leaders here today.

They rejected Julius Kruttschnitt's offer to confer with the federated unions' board, asserting that it was an evasion. President Wilson's move for mediation remained as the only apparent hope for speedy settlement.

Kruttschnitt's Offer.

The statement by the federated board on Mr. Kruttschnitt's offer read:

"Once more the Southern Pacific officials are evading the issue. Mr. Kruttschnitt proposes the formulation of some plan to adjust future grievances, without any regard to those existing. Such being the case, we can, as matters stand, have no reply."

Mr. Kruttschnitt's offer was to discuss with a representative committee of the four labor organizations on strike, the question of inaugurating a system of dealing with controversies through a joint committee representing all four organizations.

Meanwhile, except for a few passenger trains, the entire Sunset Central system was completely tied up. The Southern Pacific railroads expected to operate fourteen passenger trains today, manning them mostly with its own officials. Among these are the east and west bound daily trains, for each way, to maintain their schedule.